

इंटरनेट

मानक

### Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 7521 (1974): Dissector, Kocher's Pattern [MHD 1:  
Surgical Instruments]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”



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Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR

DISSECTOR, KOCHER'S PATTERN

1. **Scope** — Dimensional and other requirements for Kocher's pattern dissector used in general surgery.
2. **Shape and Dimensions** — As shown in Fig. 1.

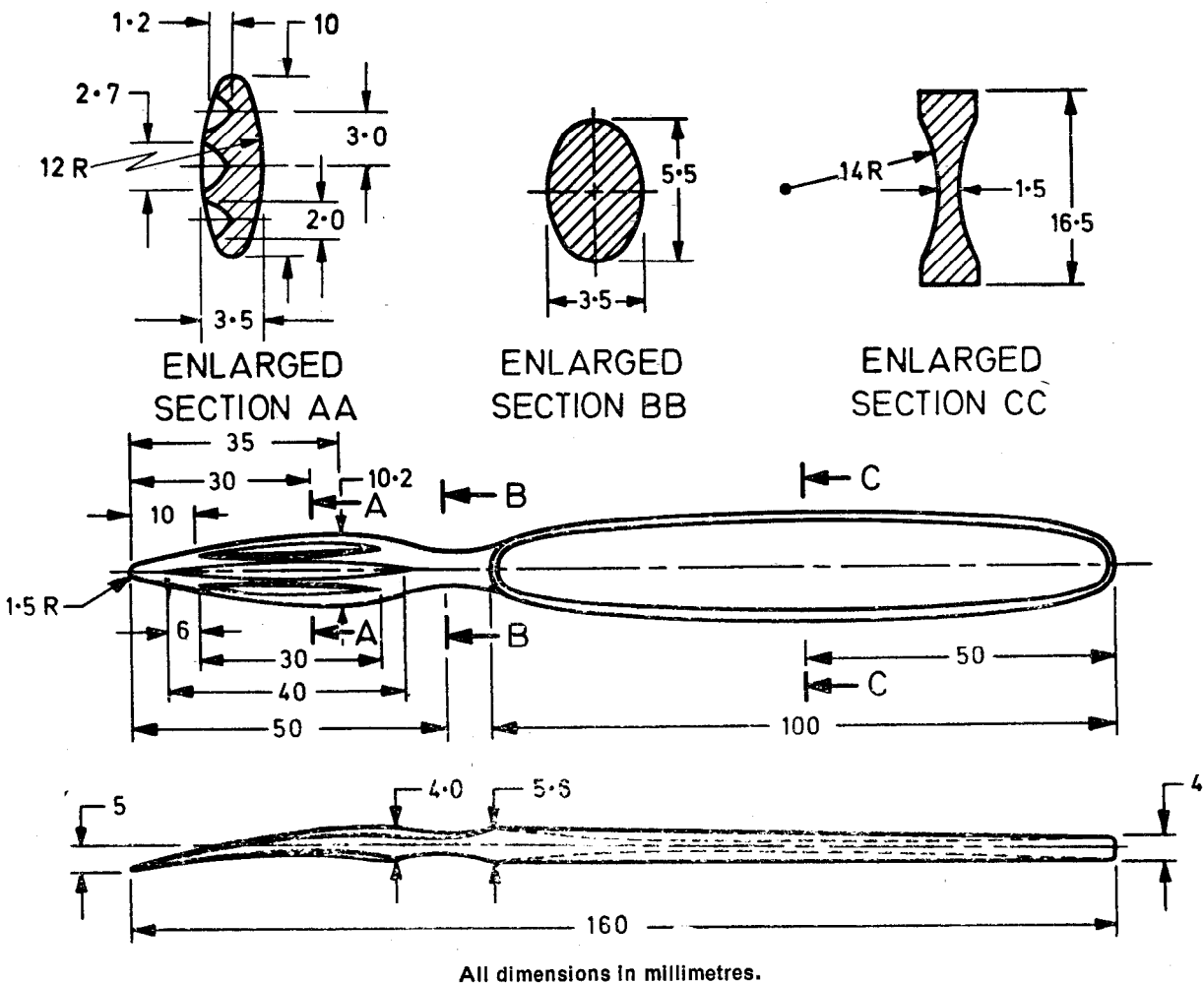


FIG. 1 DISSECTOR, KOCHER'S PATTERN

3. **Material** — Stainless steel conforming to Designation 20Cr13 or 30Cr13 of IS:6603-1972 'Specification for stainless steel bars and flats'.
4. **Workmanship and Finish**
- 4.1 The dissector shall be free from burrs, pits, cracks, scales and other surface defects.
- 4.2 All edges including tip shall be even.
- 4.3 The dissector shall be polished bright and passivated.

**5. Heat Treatment** — The dissector shall be hardened and tempered to give a hardness of 400 to 460 HV.

## 6. Tests

**6.1 Rigidity** — Hold the dissector from the blade end in a suitable vice so that a length of 135 mm projects above the jaws. Apply a load of 170 N on the handle at a point 35 mm from its end. Attain the maximum load gradually and allow it to act for two minutes. On completion of the test the dissector shall not have acquired a permanent set.

**6.2 Corrosion Resistance** — The dissector shall satisfy the boiling and autoclaving test as mentioned in IS : 7531-1975 'Boiling and autoclaving method of test for corrosion resistance of stainless steel surgical instruments'.

**6.2.1** Subject to agreement between the purchaser and the supplier, the dissector may be put to the following test:

**Copper Sulphate Test** — Scrub the sample with soap and warm water, rinse in hot water and then dip in 95 percent ethyl alcohol. Dry the sample. Immerse in copper sulphate solution at room temperature for 6 minutes and wash off with fresh water or swab with wet cotton wool. Composition of the solution shall be as follows:

Copper sulphate ( $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )	4.0 g
Sulphuric acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) (sp gr 1.84)	10.0 g
Distilled water [see IS : 1070-1960 Specification for water, distilled quality ( <i>revised</i> )]	90.0 ml

No red stains or spots on the dissector shall be allowed but dulling of the polished surface may be permitted.

**7. Marking** — Mark with the following:

- Manufacturer's name, initials or recognized trade-mark; and
- The words 'Stainless Steel'.

**7.1 ISI Certification Marking** — Details available with the Indian Standards Institution.

**8. Packing** — Each dissector shall be wrapped in moisture-proof paper and put in a cardboard carton or shall be packed in a polyethylene bag. Dissectors may also be packed as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier.